REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,832.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1877.

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S BURMAH, 1,784 Tons, 500 H. P., Commander J. SMITH on THURSDAY, the 31st May, 1877, at 4 P.M., sailing at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Cocconada, Viragapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PALEMBANG, 1,729 Tons, 400 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH and MOHAMMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. GRAY, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, 1877, at 2 p.m.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Provisions.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Rummon Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal (Capt. THOMAS COLLINS, will sail on SATURDAY, the 9th June, and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,

2,660 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 27th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S.S. Company, at the following rates including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa and Railway journey thence:—

FARES.	
Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 675
Do. do. " Naples	" 650
Do. Naples	" 470
Do. Genoa	" 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

N.B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipments of Baggage, &c., will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 8th May 1877.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY JUNE 5TH.

THE FINE SCREW STEAMER HUTTON.

2,300 Tons, CAPTAIN F. W. HODGES.

THIS Steamer has First-class accommodation. All Cabins and Saloon on Deck.

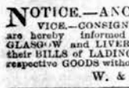
FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 470.

Apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

P.S.—Arrangements can be made for Families on easy terms.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1877.
S.S. SPHINX,	2,210	250	—, 2nd or about 5th June.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 180
To Port Said	" 300	" 130
To Suez	" 280	" 122
To Aden	" 170	" 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 29th May 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per s.s. MACEDONIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer STRATHLEVEN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, May 28, 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

PALE ALE	in wood	[S. Allsopp & Sons]	....at Rs. 80 per Hhd.
Do.	in bottles	[Leonard Cox & Co.]	Qts. " 5 per Doz.
Do.	do.	[Leonard Cox & Co.]	Pts. " 3½ "
COGNAC	do.	[Jules Rousse & Co.]	Qts. " 21 "
CLARET	do.	[Jules Rousse & Co.]	" 9 "

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 3rd April 1877.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class; and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran D'Souza has houses to let.

TERMS.—MODERATE

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also near to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum; also some BUNGALOWS TO LET.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(a) VENETIA	2726	450	C. J. Perrins	1st June.
GEELONG	1875	250	C Fraser	8th do.
(a) ZAMBESI	1431	270	A. Symons	15th do.
SUMATRA	2 88	450	C. Anderson	22d do.
(a) HYDASPES	2984	400	D. Reynoldson	29th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 11th June, 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. PERIM, (3,777 Tons and 600 H. P.), Captain W. WOOLCOTT, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 28th May 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt. E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P.M.
TANJORE	2763	450	Capt. J. C. Almond, 21st July, at 3 P.M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th May 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved French polished blackwood household furniture, plated plate and porcelain ware, a Mahogany cottage Piano forte, by Charles Fenton and Company, a Milner's fire proof safe, &c, at Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street Fort.

On SATURDAY the 2nd June 1877, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the 1st floor of their rooms, Nos. 2 and 3, Marine street Fort, the valuable and some household furniture of K. J. SHELEM, Esq., the same comprises rich cut wine glasses handsome dinner dessert and breakfast services, best plated tea and coffee service cruet, and pickle frames teapoys, waiters, fish knife and fork, table spoons and forks table, and chamber candlesticks, spoons, and forks, knives and forks, hanging argand lamps by Tucker and Sons, flower vases, dining and card tables, deep carved drawing room table, pier tables, teapoys, hat stands, book stands, conversation couches, reclining couches, easy chairs, side board, hanging and without arm chairs, dressing and washing tables, dressing glass, one brass bedstead, towel horses, bookwood presses, dispense tables and cupboards, meat safe, cooking pots, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st May 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

3 bales grey shirtings,
3 bales coloured shirtings,
30 cases beer in quarts and pints.
On account of the concerned—
150 slabs English spelter.
5 bales colored twist.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 31st May 1877.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Fables' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Cornices, Chintzes Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

SURAT WORK BOXES.

In Ivory, Sandalwood, and Ebonywood; China Work Boxes; China Tea and Coffee Boxes; Card Boxes and Plates of sizes.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriages and Buggy Whips; Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or covered with gold gilt, &c. Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Pile, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattresses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair, made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux) Overland Chairs, &c.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertake to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

BY GENERAL DESIRE,
A THIRD
AL-FRESCO PROMENADE CONCERT
Will be given on
SATURDAY, JUNE 2ND,
By kind permission of
J. H. GRANT, ESQUIRE,
Municipal Commissioner.

GRAND COMBINATION
IN HONOR OF THE BIRTHDAY
OF THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA.
MISS ELCIA MAY.
MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON.
MR. J. ROLLINGS.

The Original and Inimitable
DAVE CARSON.

LITTLE ETTA
IN HER CHARACTERISTIC IMPERSONATIONS.

MR. MORRIS
IN HIS MYSTICAL METAMORPHOSES.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

GRAND CONCERT.

SPELLING BEE.
PRIZE FOR EUROPEANS,
A GOLD WATCH BY C. MARCKS & Co.
PRIZE FOR NATIVES,
A BINOCULAR.

OPERETTA.

THE BAND
OF
H. M.'s 20TH REGIMENT N. I.
(by kind permission of Colonel THATCHER and Officers)
will attend.

THE TROGLODYTE'S RETREAT.

AN HOUR'S DANCING IN THE ENCHANTED CIRCLE.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.
THOUSANDS OF ILLUMINATED LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

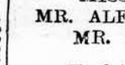
CRYSTAL CAVE
OF DROPPING WATERS.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
Family Tickets admitting three	" 7
Promenade	" 1

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Refreshment Pavilions under the management of Messrs. KERNER and MINNS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

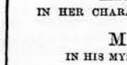


NOTICE—The Italian Mail Steamer AUSTRALIA, Captain BOZZONI, will sail as above on FRIDAY, the 1st June, at 10 A.M.;

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A.M.

O. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. MACEDONIA, Captain J. LAIRD, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June. She will be followed by the

S.S. TRINACRIA,

2,107 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 23rd June, and by the

S. S. EUROPA,

2,277 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 18th July, and by the

S. S. ITALIA,

2,245 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 8th August, and by the

S. S. INDIA,

2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, May 30, 1877.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED,

9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

COMPLETE POLICIES.

ANNUAL PREMIUM, ceasing after a limited number of payments, to assure Rs. 1 000 at Death, whenever it may happen.

Age next Birthday	5 Annual Payments Promissory Notes for Rs 2 0.	10 Annual Payments Promissory Nots for Rs 100.	12 Annual Payments Promissory Notes for Rs. 83-5-4	15 Annual Payments Promissory Note for Rs. 66-10-8.
20	90 14 5	53 1 8	46 12 10	41 6 5
25	95 7 6	55 12 10	49 8 0	44 1 8
30	100 12 10	59 6 5	53 1 8	46 12 10
35	106 3 3	63 0 0	56 11 3	49 8 0
40	114 4 15	68 6 5	61 3 3	54 0 0
45	122 6 5	73 12 10	66 9 8	59 6 5
50	132 4 10	81 0 0	72 14 5	65 11 3

EXAMPLE.

A person aged 25 next birthday may, by paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 55-12-10 for 10 years, or of Rs. 44-1-8 for 15 years, secure Rs. 1,000 to his Heirs at his decease. After which periods the Assured is exempted from further payments. The sums assured are paid, should death occur even immediately after payment of the first Premium, and in that event further payments of premium would of course cease.

CASELLA'S
TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR
TREACHER AND COMPANY
LIMITED,
COMPLETED WITH
Funnel, Japanned Cylinder, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and directions for use.

Cash Price .....Rs. 18 each.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA

SUPPLIES FOR THE MONSOON.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, are compelled to lay in SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, for these months, the Company are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
ARE
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR
MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

THE CELEBRATED APOLLINARIS WATER.

(For Analysis, Testimonials and Prices see the Company's Advertisements.)

BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

"Bull Dog" Trade-mark—Bass's Label.

This splendid Ale is the choicest production of Messrs. Bass's famous brewery and the Bottlers (Read Brothers of London) have spared no expense to supply Indian consumers with English malt liquor of the finest possible quality. It contains the valuable Tonic Bitter principles derived from Kent and Surrey hops of only the best growth and greatest delicacy of flavor and its lightness and sparkling brilliancy commend themselves.

Messrs. Read Brothers possess magnificent stores fitted with the best modern appliances and their long experience has been specially devoted to bottling Messrs. Bass's Ales for exportation. The Beer is in Champagne bottles which exhibit its great brilliancy and being thoroughly matured before bottling it bears up-country transit remarkably well.

	NET CASH. Rs. A.	CREDIT. Rs. A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.....per doz.	5 8	5 12	Duties included.
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts.....per doz.	3 12	4 0	

THE CELEBRATED "COOPER."

In Casks of 3 & 4 doz. Qts. .....per doz. 5 8 5 12—*Duties included.*

GUINNESS'S OWN STOUT.

In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.....per doz. 5 12 6 0—*Duties included.*

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	2	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	0
		Do. do. for ½ flask	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bond Prices, *i.e.*, after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

WATCHER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.
"EXTRA DRY."

NOTICE.

Previous shipments of our brands to Calcutta, Bombay, etc., have been prepared in accordance with the taste that prevails at the English Court, where extremely dry Champagne is not desired, but we recognise the necessity of sending for the future to the Indies and other warm Climates a REALLY DRY WINE, whilst we carefully adhere to the same elegant style that has met with such universal favour.

Our labels remain unchanged with the sole addition of the words "Extra Dry."

February 1877.

WACHTER & CIE.
EPERNAY.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.	CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.	
48	0	50	12	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied to the Royal House	50	0	53	0

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

N.B.—Forwarding Charges are added to the above rates. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched.

☞ *MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS ARE REQUESTED, BEFORE TAKING DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS TO SEE THAT THE WEIGHT AGREES WITH THE RAILWAY RECEIPT.*

LOCAL AGENTS.

MR. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, AND MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.
Borah Bazaar Street. Poydoni.
Bombay, May 1877.

For Sale.

AN IDYLL
OF THE
APOLLO BUNDER.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

TEA PLANTATIONS.

PRICES and PARTICULARS of TEA MACHINERY with the requisite Steam or Water Power Machinery for working the same, supplied on application.

IRRIGATION.

The COAL SAVING COMPOUND STEAM PUMP, with or without Boiler, is particularly adapted for use in INDIA owing to the small amount of Fuel required to work it. Address FIELD, FIELD and COTTON, Consulting Engineers, Chandos Chambers, Adelphi, London, W. C.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

CORKS, CORKS, CORKS.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORK-WOOD COMPANY LIMITED, who have taken Cork-wood from their Forests in Portugal for the last 14 years, and who have sold it in the chief markets of Europe and America, where it is known for its superior qualities, have recently commenced the manufacture of Corks at their factory in Lisbon, which they now offer to the trade at *very low prices.*

Lists of WINE, ALE, MINERAL WATER, and TAPERED CORKS, also of PRUIT and BARREL CORKS, of DAFFIES and VIALS will be furnished on application.

28, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL,
COLABA.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS,
LITTLE ETTA,
AND
MR. JOHN MORRIS.
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 31ST MAY,
AND
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 1ST JUNE.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME ON THE SECOND OCCASION.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
FIRST CLASS..... Rs. 3 | SECOND CLASS....Rs. 2
THIRD CLASS, Re. 1.

SEE PROGRAMMES.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations, the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

For Sale.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1877.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.),
Beg to announce that they have just opened out their
ANNUAL SHIPMENT OF
SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING.
OF THE VERY BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE,
Specially made for the Indian market.

DRAB VULCANISED WATERPROOF COATS, Light, Durable and Reversible.

Length	44	46	48	50	inches.
Rupees	11-0	11-8	12-0	12-8	each.

INVERNESS CAPES, of same material.

Length	42	44	46	48	50	inches.
Rupees	15-0	15-8	16-0	17-0	18-0	each.

Also LEGGINGS, per pair, Rs. 4-8, and COSMOPOLITAN CAPS, each Rs. 4.

BLUE REGULATION CAPES, Prince of Wales pattern, with the Waterproofing between two textures.

Length	44	46	48	50	inches.
Rupees	30-0	32-0	33-0	34-0	each.

Subject to 10 per cent. discount for Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

RESTAURANT D'EUROPE.—DINNERS, TIFFINS and SUPPERS. G. ROSEN, Military Square.

WANTED, a GOOD ENGLISH BUGGY. Apply by letter to "H. C. E. W.," Bombay Club.

WANTED, for the Ship BOOTLE, a CERTIFICATED MATE. Apply to Lieut. BREBNER, Shipping Office.

TO LET, the Second and Third Floor of House No. 13, Hornby Row, very commodious and airy. Apply to FRAMJEE BOMONJEE SHROFF, the owner, on the premises.

SCHWEPPE'S SODAWATER AND LEMONADE. SCHWEPPE'S MALVERN SELTZER. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Bombay.

TO LET, Furnished, for the MONSOONS, Upper Storey of a large HOUSE in Middle Colaba. Rent moderate. Apply to "W M.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S," *Bombay Gazette.*

BOARD and RESIDENCE for two Gentlemen or Married Couple with a Family in Hornby Row, Top Floor of an Airy House, opposite to General Post Office. Address "A M.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools Val de Traver Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialties from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and plain Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Sookie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

SHOW ROOMS AT GIRGAUM
AND
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

ALWAYS on hand, Furniture of every description. Glass and Crockery Ware, Cutlery, Harness, Saddlery, Carriages, Horses, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.

Now on hand, handsome Silver Cutch-work Tea Sets in great variety, China and Japanese Vases, &c., also real Mocha Coffee.

TO BE LET, an upper-storied BUNGALOW, well furnished, situate on Malabar Hill, with Piano and Billiard Table, containing 4 Bed rooms. Rent moderate. From 1st May to end of November 1877. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A stylish and good

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 30TH MAY 1877.

Consols in London are still quoted at 95¼ and French Rentes at 104½. and Reuter at last informs us that Wheat is 1s. to 2s per quarter lower, a fact that has been known here through private advices for some days past. No allusion, however, is made to Seeds, which, next to Wheat, afford the best guide as to the opinion entertained in commercial circles respecting the war.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed quiet, the sales only reaching 8 000 bales, of which, however, the comparatively full proportion of 2,000 bales were Surats. Spot prices were unchanged but arrivals were 1-16d. per lb, lower, Good Dhollera, with the F. G. F. clause, via Canal, being quoted at 5½d. and Good Omra at 5¼d. per lb. The imports yesterday were liberal—10,009 bales, and the present quietness confirms the opinion we have more than once expressed of late, that the position is not yet ripe for an improvement in prices.

Yesterday's New York telegram quotes ready Mid. Uplands unchanged at 11½ cents., August shipment at 11¾ cents, an advance of 1-16 cent. per lb. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1877. This week	1876. Last week	1875.	
Tuesday's Receipts...	2,000	3,000	1 900	2,000
Four days' do.	4,000	7,000	7,400	6,000
Total since 1st Sep.	3,878,000	...	4,013 800	3,389,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was quiet but steady at the same quotations as on Friday last. Coffee in London is unchanged, as also Ceylon Cocoanut Oil, but Cochin is 10s. per ton lower. Reuter reports that the Liverpool East India wool sales opened yesterday with 15,000 bales offered, prices steady but unchanged.

Silver in London has receded from 53¾d. to 53¾d. per oz., at which the rupee lays down at about 1s. 8 9-16d. The quotation, however, is to a great extent nominal, as there are few buyers for this side.

Sterling Exchanges to-day has been decidedly weak with decline of fully 1-16d. per rupee. The quietening influence comes from Calcutta where the previous firmness appears to have given place to a declining tendency, 6 months' sight Bank Bills there being now quoted at 1s. 8 13-16d. per rupee. Transactions here to-day have been very limited, both buyers and sellers being disposed as usual to await the result of to-day's biddings for Council drafts in London, which will guide the market in the immediate future, the prevailing opinion here appears to be that the average will be about 1s. 8¾d. and in that case we may look for a continuance of the present downward tendency, although it is worthy of notice that the Banks are still willing to sell at that rate for future delivery. Whether in calculating on this level during the monsoon the Banks are allowing for the altered position of Government with respect to the loans yet to be brought ought, it is difficult to say. From a telegram which we publish in another column, it will be seen that out of the 2½ Crores of rupees which it is intended to raise on this side 78 lacs will be advanced by Native States, leaving only 172 lacs to be borrowed in India altogether, an amount which brought out in the slack season will have little effect on the Money Market, and necessarily therefore on Exchange. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8 9-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight.....	1s. 8 ¾	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 ¾	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 15-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business to-day and we still quote demand drafts at ¼ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 1 per cent. discount.

Government Paper has been less active than yesterday, buyers having apparently filled their requirements for the time being, but we make no change in quotations, say :—Four Rs. 98½ ; Four-and-a-half, Rs. 98½ ; Five-and-a-half Rs. 102¾.

The Shares Market is quiet with only a limited business passing. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. and Agras Rs. 2½ per share lower. Press Companies are unchanged. Colaba Land shares Rs. 5 lower. Spinning and Weaving Companies are quiet but steady. Alexandra have advanced Rs. 45, Flemings Rs. 20, Colaba Rs. 10 and Nursey Rs. 5, while Orientals have declined Rs. 5 and Prince of Wales Rs. 10 per share.

Cotton to-day has shown an easier feeling and prices may be quoted Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. Only a very limited business has been done, the demand for May shipment being nearly over, and with that supplied we cannot expect present prices to be maintained showing as they do a loss of ¼d. to 3-16d. per lb. on Liverpool arrival quotations. The Receipts yesterday were 6,904 bales, making 26,063 bales for the five days. Quotations are :—

Good Dholleras	Ready.....	Rs. 188	per candy F. P.
F. G. do.	,, ...	179	,, ,,
G F. do.	,, ...	175	,, ,,
Good Omra.	,, ...	181	,, ,,
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	176.	,, ,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	173	,, ,,

Linseed is decidedly quieter and the price for ready clean parcels has receded to Rs. 6-7 per cwt. Wheat is in a less active demand and Red has declined to Rs. 33 to Rs. 34, but the finer qualities of White are extremely scarce and command comparatively high prices, say Rs. 39 to Rs. 39½ per candy.

Freights by steamer for Liverpool are nominally firmer, but rates have not moved materially, the quotation to-day being £2-3 to £1-17 6 per ton, according to time of shipment. By sail current rates are £1-17-6 to £1-18 9. For Trieste and Venice £2 per ton payable here is now quoted.

Piece Goods continue as before—dull and depressed. Neither on the spot nor in the shape of indents is there any extent of business doing and prices tend downwards notwithstanding easier exchange.

Coals are again firmer. Davison's West Hartley is in demand at Rs. 20 per ton, via Cape, but there are no sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nom'l Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash, Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	109½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	690
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	700
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	3 do.	110
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	640

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,000
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	925
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	410
Bollary	175	1,000	all	60	720
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	40 p.s.	450
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	42 do	220
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	80
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	170 do	510
Dhollera P. and G. Co..	800	300	all	15 do	225
East India Press Co....	352	1,000	all	100 do	825
Fort Press Co.....	50	8,500	8,250	5½ do	1,2 0 xd.
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	35 do	310
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	330
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	450
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50 do	390
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do	460
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,100
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	650

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	955
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	..	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	570
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	215

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 21⅝ 3/0	5 p. c.	272
Do. New £20 shares....	..	£20 13 0 14/6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20 6 5 7/8	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20 21 13/1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£15 19 6 5 15	do.	240

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Kilkerran, 1,198 tons, Captain C. Lowe, will sail to-day from Dunkirk.

The s. s. Chiltern, 1,304 tons, Captain Briscoe, sailed yesterday for Aden, with telegraph cable.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Medina, 523 tons, Captain Russel, will sail to-day for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo.

The s. s. Ochus, 162 tons, Captain G J Baker, sailed yesterday for coast and Carwar, with a general, cargo and seventy-five deck passengers.

The A. H. Lloyd's Co's s. s. Tebe, 1,137 tons, Captain A Sopravich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and thirty-two deck passengers.

The ship Gamecock, 1,119 tons, Captain W. W. Hardy, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York (March 1st), with a cargo of 1,000 cases starch, and 17,600 cases kerosine, oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Cocomada, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. W. J. A. Preston, Lieut. Moul and servant, and fifty-one deck passengers.

The Anchor Line s.s. Macedonia, 1,452 tons, Captain J. Laird, which arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Glasgow, &c., brought the following cargo :—293 packages piece goods, 111 packages twist, 39 cases thread, 100 casks sulphur, 200 casks beer, 44 packages acid, 50 cases painkiller, 40 cases tobacco, 100 packages colour, 50 tons iron, on 25 cases wine, 27 cases spirit, and many other packages of merchandize.

The P. and O. Co s s Sumatra, 1,496, Captain C. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez, with the English mails, and the following cargo—21 cases provision, 3 cases umbrellas, 124 packages piece goods, 42 bales twist, 21 packages wine, 14 packages coir, 6 cases metals, 12 cases beads, 10 cases beer, 2 cases boats, 7 cases saffron, 919 boxes silver, 1 box gold coin, 6 boxes specie, 2,33 bags jowar, 11 packages leather, 76 packages cloves, 4 packages E. teeth, 42 packages gum and many other packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Gamecock	Hardy	New York, Mar 1.
	West Stanly (s).....	Runciman ...	Cardiff, Apr 26.
	Sumatra (s).....	Sanderson ...	Venice, May 5.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
30	Cocanada (s)	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Tebe (s).....	Sopravich.....	Trieste.
	Ochus (s)	Baker	Coast and Carwar.
	Chiltern (s)	Briscoe	Aden.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Medina, Russel, to Coast and Carwar.

Ship Kilkerran, Lowe, to Dunkirk.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Timour, to Calcutta.

Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Carwar.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVALS.

25 Pleiades (s).....Larnage ..... Liverpool, Apr 22.
Khandalla (s).....Wick ..... Madras, May 20.
Prince Amadeo .....Linskill.....Kurrachee, May 3.
Majestic .....Potts..... Liverpool Jan. 31.
Annita .....Marcantine ...Marseilles, Oct 22.
Behreen .....Cook .....Sydney, Mar 21.
26 Norna .....Stirling .....London, Feb 12.

May. DEPARTURES.

25 Ava (s) ....
Flamingo (s) ....
26 City of Oxford (s) ... .
Lady Palmerston ... .
British Statesman... ....

PASSENGERS.

Per Pleiades—Dr Roberts, Mrs Martin, Mr Martin, Mr Hay, and Mrs Hall.

Per Inchgreen—Mrs Samuel F Nichol.

Per Prince Amadeo—Mrs J S W Linskill and family.

VESSEL SPOKEN.

By Pleiades—Sirius off Galle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 30.

From Liverpool.

Pembroke s—10 bags coirs, Cowasjee Manockjee.

Sicily s—2 packages hardware and 10 cases umbrellas, Esmaljee Framjee.

India s—44 cases clocks, Merwanjee Cursetjee.

Barbary s—2 cases hardware, Hajee Dada Fuckeer Mahomed.

From London.

India s—10 cases medicine of sorts, Dhorumsey Bhurwan.

J C Stevenson s—10 cases soap, Saly Mahomed Noormahamed.

Craigforth s—2 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawood Khan; 25 cases matches, Cassum Abdool Raymon; 5 cases foolscap paper, H Clason and Co; 4 cases medicine and 24 cases oil-mannatore, Heptolia, Ahmedally; 20 cases hock 38 cases moselle and 35 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 6 casks earthenware, Forbes and Co.

Cathay s—200 boxes candles, Abramovitz and Co; 178 boxes bar silver, value of Rs 4,06,000, The French Bank; 25 drums linseed oil and 6 casks chinese green, Tyebally Surrafally and Co; 12 cases sheet zinc, Hussonally Cassumjee; 2 cases emery cloth, 25 drums linseed oil and 5 drums neatsfoot oil, Ebrampjee Peerkhan.

Surat s—53 cases oilmanstore, Jooma Succoor.

From Marseilles.

Cathay s—2 cases saffron, A C Dady and Co.

From Glasgow.

India s—100 casks ale, Forbes and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 30.

For Liverpool.

Victoria Cross —100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee; 275 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 50 bales wool, Peel, Cassels and Co; 150 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

Astrongaer —25 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

T Macfellan —100 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 71 bales cotton, Muncockbhoy Bhagoobhoy.

Ellen Bates —65 bales cotton, Kidd k, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidas.

Knight Companion —81 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimonram.

Hutton s—5 bales cotton, Tricomjee Mordjee and Co; 65 bales cotton, Ookerda Pouncee; 4283 cwts myrabolams, Jetha Purushram; 134 bales wool, Ramjee Rayebund; 60 bales wool, Lillabhai Govindjee.

India s—8½ cwts rapeseed, H Clason and Co; 1,800 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co; 1,600 cwts. wheat, H Clason and Co.

City of Baltimore —2,001 cwts linseed, and 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Mackjee and Co; 71 cwts hides, Pershotam Damjee.

Guy Mannering s—10 cases indigo, Mulapa Nigdy; 50½ cwts myrabollams and 5½ cwts nuxvomica, Dayal Jairaz.

For London.

Venetia s—8 bales skins, W Nicol and Co; 9 bales skins, Esmail Rusool; 5 bales hides, Mahomed Hajee Adamjee; 20 bundles E teeth, Surriff Dunreah; 73 bales hides 2 bales silk 40 bales wool 6 cases feathers, 6 cases tea, 71 cases rhubarb 67 cases oil, 13 packages shells, 359 packages guttapurcha and 928 bags sago, P and O S N Co.

For Bremerhaven.

Booth—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Havre.

Jalawar—168 cwts coir yarn, Tyebjee and Co; 240 cwts B horns, C N Gomes and Co; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

Lady Lisgar—300 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

For Marseilles.

Australia s—1,200 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Trieste.

Geelong s—200 bales cotton, E Scrimer and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For New York.

Venetia s—46 boxes rhubarb, P and O S N Co.

For Madras.

Burmah s—29½ bales cotton, Dinshaw Sorabjee and Co.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

May. 16 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from Southampton.
16 W H Thorndike, barque, Gorham, from Zanzibar.
18 Indus, ss, Shallard, from Calcutta.
18 Quarta, ss, Haye, from Ilo Ilo.
18 Severn, ss, Skinner, from Bombay.
18 Zante, ss, Shilston, from Kurrachee.
18 Stadtraam, ss, Fraser, from Calcutta.
18 St Osyth, ss, Mc Nabb, from Cardiff.
18 Tertis, ss, Lithens, from Moulmein.
19 Ettor, ss, Lazzarich, from Bombay.
19 Tenedos, ss, Harris, from Coconada.
19 Manouva, E, ss, Lutft, from Berbera.
19 Hoorly, ss, De Marseille, from Marseilles.
20 Chiltern, ss, Briscoe, from Suez.
20 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
20 Vortigern, ss, Reid, from Colombo.
20 Hallamshire, ss, Sanderson, from Cardiff.
20 West Stanley, ss, Runciman, from Cardiff.
21 Dunedin, ss, Templeton, from Calcutta.
21 Thibet, ss, Tarbuck, from Bombay.
21 R Koins, ss, Morrison, from Zanzibar.
22 Titus Hendrik, ss, Braat, from Batavia.
22 Lumley Castle, ss, Browne, from Bombay.
22 Scilla, I G boat, Sanfelice, from Zeilla.

DEPARTURES.

May 16 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to Bombay.
17 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, to Perim.
18 Indus, ss, Shallard, to London.
18 Quarta, ss, Haye, to Malta F O.
18 Severn, ss, Skinner, to London.
18 Zante, ss, Shilston, to Liverpool.
19 Cashmere, ss, Crowder, to Zanzibar.
19 Statesman, ss, Fraser, to London.
19 Ettor, ss, Lazzarich, to Trieste.
19 Tenedos, ss, Harris, to London.
19 Hoorly, ss, De Marseille, to Shanghai.
20 Chiltern, ss, Briscoe, to Bombay.
20 Vortigern, ss, Reid, to London.
20 Duplein, ss, Mongo, to Mauritius.
21 Tertis, ss, Lithens, to Portsaid F O.
21 Dorunda, ss, Templeton, to London.
21 Thibet, ss, Tarbuck, to Venice.
22 Vivas, ss, Barkitt, to Liverpool.
22 Koins, ss, Morrison, to Bombay.
22 Titus Hendrik, ss, Braat, to Amsterdam.
22 Lumley Castle, ss, Browne, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

W H Thorndike, barque, Gorham, from Zanzibar.
St Osyth, ss, Mc Nabb, from Cardiff.
Manoura, E, ss, Lutft, from Berbera.
Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
Hallamshire, ss, Sanderson, from Cardiff.
West Stanley, ss, Runciman, from Cardiff.
Scilla I G, boat, Sanfelice, from Zeilla.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 28.

Baumgartner, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

May 29.

Hyde, Surg. Madras M D, on duty, from England.
Crowe, Surg, Bombay A M D, on leave, from Kirkee.

May 30.

Lilly, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Kelly, Lieut. Bombay Commst Dept, on leave, from Baroda.
Phaire, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on ——, from England.

DEPARTURES.—May 28.

Maule, Major, Bombay R A, on leave, to England.
Sandelands, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Hyde, Surg, Madras M D, to rejoin, to Madras.
Baumgartner, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Poona.
Hotham, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to Poona.
Lilly, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Bolaram.
Monteith, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Lancers, to rejoin, to Jacobabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India, May 26.*)

The services of Mr C E Bernard, C S I, Comsr of the Nagpur Division in the Central Provinces, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

The services of Lieut-Col P Wheeler are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N W P for appointment as Offg Cant Mag of Bareilly.

Subject to the appr val of H M's Secy of State for India in Council Col H E L Thuillier, C S I, who vacated his appointment on the 27th Feb last on admission to Colonel's allowance, is reappointed to the Surveyor General of India from the same date, and remitted to rejoin office up to the 31st Dec 1877.

Surgn Maj W R Beatson, M D, Civil Surgn, Nagpur, to be a Depy Surgn Genl with temporary rank.

Surgn Maj A J Dale, M B, in medical charge, 1st Bengal Cavy, to be a Depy Surgn Genl with temporary rank.

The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Capt; Lieut L B Irwin and Lieut J Corse Scott, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut E M L Inman, 10th Hussars, on probation, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry on probation.

Lieut C G Mends, Bengal Staff Corps to be 2nd Squadron Officer, 4th Punjab Cavalry.

Lieut C E Brownlow, 17th Foot, on probation, to be Offg Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, on probation.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Depy Surgn Genl G H Ray, M D, medical certificate, for six months. Depy Surgn Genl E C Bate, M D, medical certificate, for six months. Capt A K Abbott, Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for two years.

Lieut Col G C Lloyd, Infantry, has been permitted by the Secy of State to reside in England under the terms of G O No 797 of 1872.

Under instructions from the Right Hon the Secy of State for India, it is hereby notified that furlough on medical certificate, under Rule 6 of the furlough Rules of 1875, does not count as service for pension until it has been paid off as provided for in the Rule.

Mr T Macpherson, Sub-Engr 3rd grade, Central Provinces, is transferred to the Central System State Railways.

The services of Mr J Robinson, Ex Engr, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal P W Dept, for employment under the Rungpur District Road Cess Committee.

Mr H E Grant, Engr apprentice, is promoted to the rank of Asst Engr 3rd grade.

The orders of the Govt of the N-W P in the P W Dept, transferring Mr J Sheldon, Ex Engr, temporarily to Hyderabad, are confirmed.

Mr F Morrison, Depy Examiner of P W Accounts, is appointed Government Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, with the temporary rank of Examiner 3rd class, 1st grade.

Surgn R E Ross, 20th Madras N I, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelcund Political Agency, in addition to his present duties.

Lieut-Col J C Berkeley, Political Agent, 2nd class, to officiate as Political Agent, 1st class.

Mr F J C Robertson, Vice-Consul at Bussora, is appointed to offic ate as Political Agent, 2nd class, and is posted to Muscat.

Surgeon N J Halpin, of the Bl Medl Estabt, to officiate as Medical officer in charge of the Rajpootana Irregular Force.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr R B Shaw, British Joint Comsr, Ladakh, is converted into six months' special leave on private affairs.

Mr Leslie Saunders to be Commsr of Ajmere and Mhairwarra and Resident of the 3rd class.

Mr James White to be Asst Comsr of Ajmere and Political Agent of the 3 d class.

Capt J H Lassalle to be Asst Comsr of Mhairwarra and Political Asst of the last class.

Lieut Donald Robertson to be Cant Mag of Nusserabad and Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Capt Connilly, Rajpoora Irregular Force, to officiate as 2nd in Command, Meywar Bhil Corps

Capt R H F Rennick, Brigade Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd in Command of the Erinpoora Irregular Force.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Maj A G Maine, Capt F H Maitland will officiate as P litical Agent, 3 d class.

Maj C Hayler, Madras Staff Corps, to officiate as Political Asst, 1st class, and as Cant Mag, Secunderabad.

Mr H G H Keene is appointed to officiate as Asst to the Depy Accountant General, Central Provinces.

Mr L G Hynes is appointed to officiate as Master of H M's Mint at Bombay during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut-Col J H White, R E, or until further orders.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

It is notified that on and after the 1st June next, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m., and the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of Stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3 30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m. and registered letters 11 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ anna s.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except whether there is a quicker despatch by some other route or when the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows :—

	per ½ oz. As.	Pies.
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland	5	0

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP

OF

TURKEY IN EUROPE

WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13¾ inch.

Price—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Re. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23¾ by 16 inch.

	Rs.	a.	p
Price—To Subscribers to this Journal...	0	4	0
To Non-Subscribers	1	0	0
Mounted on Cloth	8 As. extra.		
,, ,, with Rollers.	10	,,	

Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.

*** It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY,

(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WHITE—May 28th, at Indore, Central India, Edith Laetitia, the beloved wife of Surgeon-Major Charles White, A. M. D.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOURKE—May 25th, at Barrackpore, the wife of Surgeon Major Isidore Bourke, of a son.

FERGUS N—May 18th, at Kidderpore, Calcutta, the wife of J. M. Ferguson, of a son.

SWINEY—May 27th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Lieut. Col. Swiney, 32nd N. I., of a son.

DEATHS.

DAY—May 25th, at Calcutta, Herbert Arthur, son of Henry J Day, age 9 months.

ECKFORD—May 25th, at Calcutta, Wroughton John Eckford, only son of the late Wroughton Moneri ff Eckford, Government Telegraph Signaller, aged 16 years.

HASLAR—May 27th, at Madras, Mrs. Maria Haslar, late Proprietress of Cathcart's Hotel, Bangalore.

MACARTHUR—May 24th, at the Howrah Hospital, Mr. T. J. Macarthur, E. I. R., aged 54 years.

NICHOLSON—May 17th, after a few hours' illness, on board the Ship Viscount, Agnes, wife of Captain Robert Nicholson of above ship.

SMITH—May 25th, at Calcutta, Mrs. Julia Smith, aged 62 years.

TROTMAN—May 23rd, at Cossipore, Walter Hare, infant son of Rev. and Mrs. Trotman.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1877.

The appointment of Sir William Merewether as a member of the Council of India will take most people by surprise, as this is great promotion for a Commissioner of Sind, and, besides, Sir William has been supposed to be out of favour since Lord Northbrook relieved him of the management of Khelat affairs. Possibly, Lord Salisbury may have come to the conclusion that whatever is good in the policy entrusted to Major Sandeman for execution was really suggested, in the first instance, by Sir W. Merewether. But another reason for the transfer now determined upon is, no doubt, the near approach of the time when Sind will be annexed to the Punjab, and will cease to be governed by a Commissioner of its own. We believe that the arrangements for this redistribution of territory will be completed before the autumn, and that, when Bombay loses Sind, she will get the Central Provinces in exchange.

The Government of India has, we understand received information confirming the telegram as to the massing of Persian troops at Mohammera; and no doubt, we should think, can now be entertained regarding the purpose of this demonstration, though people who do not know how completely Russia has become the Paramount Power in Persia may be inclined to believe that the Shah is simply anxious to profit by the troubles of Turkey and is not made use of as a convenient piece to be played in the great game of Russian aggression. It does not, however, need the additional proof which would be supplied by the presence of a Russian squadron in the Persian Gulf—a possibility noticed in our London correspondent's letter—to convince reflecting observers that the preparations of Russia to accomplish her designs have been made on a scale of grandeur which must in all human probability ensure success; and that the end aimed at is not the partial and ineffectual one of a temporary occupation of Bulgaria, but the complete sweeping away and effacement of the Turkish Empire. This is clear from the magnitude of the forces assembled to crush the Turks in Europe and Asia, and from the deliberate and comprehensive way in which the Russians are setting to work to execute a plan of campaign the success of which will make the Czar supreme from the Danube to the Persian Gulf. Hitherto, the weather has fought for Turkey, the wretched state of the roads having apparently been found to be the chief obstacle to Russian progress; but the stroke, though delayed, is not averted, and the Turks are not likely to do much to justify the confidence felt by their friends in their power to offer a vigorous resistance to the arms of Russia. They appear to be repeating the tactics which in 1855 earned them a just reputation for incapacity in war; for, when they evidently have not men enough to defend Kars and Erzeroum against the assaults of the enemy, they foolishly despatch an expedition to Soukhoum Kaleh to try the experiment of exciting to rebellion the scattered population left in the sea coast provinces of Circassia. Readers of books describing the siege of Kars will remember with what indignation the English chiefs of the starving garrison of that fortress heard of the idiotic conduct of the Turkish Government in sending Omar Pasha with a strong army to invade Circassia and advance if possible to Tiflis instead of making him march to the relief of Kars. Omar Pasha's campaign in Abkhasia and Mingrelia was, however, attended with a certain degree of success, because the Russians had not many troops to oppose him, and the Mahommedan population was then numerous, well armed, and in possession of many of the naturally strong places of the mountainous country. But since that time all the Caucasian tribes have been completely subjugated or driven into exile, and a successful rebellion is no more possible in that part of the Russian dominions than it would have been in the Scottish Highlands twenty years after Culloden, when the hill country had been opened out by good roads and all the strong positions occupied by English troops, and when the most intractable spirits among the Highlanders had sought new homes beyond the seas. The telegram we publish this morning shows that the Russians in Abkhasia have simply retired from the coast to the hills, in which they occupy an impregnable position. The imbecility of the Turkish authorities in attempting such an enterprise when they ought to see that an Empire is slipping from their grasp proves that in military as in political matters their pride and ignorance make all attempts to reform their conduct hopeless.

We agree, therefore, with Mr. Gladstone that 'the knell of Turkish tyranny has sounded,' and we should rejoice with him over the doom of an Empire which is not worth preserving if we could share his lofty indifference to British interests. But, when he indignantly asks why Russia also should not have interests of her own to promote, and why England should claim for herself alone the right to have a world-wide Empire, and to control highways of trade across vast continents and broad oceans, we wonder he is not met in Parliament with the answer that Russia's moral justification for making fresh conquests may be as good or as bad as England's was for acquiring India, but that having acquired this country, the English cannot let any foreign power take it from them or put its communications with England in peril. It is not a question of morality at all, but of the continued existence of the British Empire. If Russia be allowed to reach the Levant and the Persian Gulf because English philosophers think she has as good a right to annex Asiatic Turkey to her dominions as their fathers had to convert the Empire of the Great Mogul into an English dependency, the security against attack now enjoyed by British India would be gone for ever. The trade routes through Asia Minor, Syria, and Mesopotamia would fall into the hands of Russia; English commerce with ports in the Levant and on the northern shore of the Persian Gulf would be subjected to oppressive if not prohibitive restrictions; and the same logic which is used by Mr. Gladstone to excuse Russian aggressions on Turkey in Asia might be employed by Russia herself to justify a claim to dispossess the English of the exclusive protectorate of Egypt and sovereignty of India. Mr. Gladstone says: Wait till these countries are directly threatened. But is it wise policy to neglect the opportunity of securing possession of the Euphrates Valley line, and to let Russia not only aggrandize herself on land but attain the means of becoming a formidable competitor for the dominion of the seas? The least England can do for her own security is to keep the undisputed control of the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and the ports of Syria, as well as the Dardanelles; and we regret to observe that the English Ministry has but a faint conception of the magnitude of its responsibilities. Mr. Cross was afraid, apparently, in his speech on the 7th instant, to assert for England the right to interfere at all except to guard Constantinople and Egypt; and subsequently, if the telegraph has not misled us, Sir Stafford Northcote consented to abandon Egypt. The Cabinet stands pledged, therefore, only to watch over Constantinople; and it has not even made up its mind to fix the line at which it will consider that Constantinople is threatened. Prince Gortschakoff can afford to treat such a Government with disdain, and to refuse even to answer the despatch of which Lord Derby is so proud. In that despatch, the Foreign Minister reproaches Russia with breaking the European concert by going to war, though he knows that that concert rested only on the use of ambiguous phrases, and that when these were replaced by plain words war became inevitable, and though it is impossible he can have forgotten the frank confession of Lord Salisbury that only force could wring reform from Turkey. Yet English journalists are not ashamed to applaud a Government which does nothing to protect for the empty valour of its words British interests. We wonder what they will say when the eyes of the English nation are opened by brilliant and decisive victories proclaiming the dissolution of the Turkish Empire, and when the English Ministers announce "with patriotic

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY SWEEP.

UMBALLA, MAY 30.

This Sweep closed at noon to-day. There were 688 tickets, and the prizes were for the first, Rs. 4,147; the second Rs. 1,555; the third Rs. 520; for division amongst starters, Rs. 259.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DERBY.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Silvio ..... 1st.
Glen Arthur ..... 2nd.
Rob Roy ..... 3rd.

THE GERMAN IRONCLAD SQUADRON.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Advices from Berlin state that the German Ironclad Squadron has gone to the Levant.

THE WAR IN ASIA MINOR.

No fresh news has been received from the seat of war before Kars. The news of the recapture of Ardahan by the Turks is up to the present entirely unconfirmed.

The Russian troops have evacuated the Abkhasian littoral of the Black Sea, but are guarding the mountain passes into the interior.

THE FIGHTING ON THE DANUBE.

A continued cannonade is going on between Widdin and Kalafat.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.
Fair Dhollera ..... 4 11-16.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 6.
8½ lbs. do. ..... 7.
40s Mule Twist ..... 0-10½.
3 per cent. Consols for account ..... 95¾.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 104¾.
Bar Silver ..... 53⅜.
Arrivals.—Siam, Batavia and Seawell.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, MAY 30, 10-40 A. M.

Mail Steamer Bangalore, from Bombay, arrived.

LINE REPORT.—MAY 30.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

WEATHER REPORT.—MAY 30.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-15 P. M.—Weather fair, wind S.W., ther. 91, bar. 29.93.

CANARA, 5 P. M.—Weather fine, wind N.W. 5, ther. 88, bar. 30-9.

MANGALORE, 7-30 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind N.E., N. W.

TUTICORIN, 5 P. M.—Weather fine, wind S., ther. 90, bar. 29.89.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W. strong, ther. 94.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand ...	...	...	1s. 8 9-16d. per Rupee
Do	6 months' sight...	1s. 8¼d.	„
Credits	3 „	„	1s. 8 7 8d. „
Documents	3 „	„	1s. 8 15-16d. „

WAR TELEGRAMS.

NEW arrivals by the mail and other steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Summary with Supplement... Rs. 12 (Indian postage free.)
Single Copy ... . Annas 4

The various Native States throughout India have, we hear, subscribed to the forthcoming loan seventy eight lakhs of Rupees in all, and nothing more is expected from this source. Notes will be issued to them at the average price at which the loan is taken up, and the amount offered for public subscription will be independent of this sum of seventy-eight lakhs.

MR. SCOBLE, the Advocate General, has resigned office! As he had obtained an extension of leave for, as the rumour ran, six months, this sudden resignation is somewhat mysterious. About the fact, however, there is no mystery. We take it for granted that the present acting Advocate General (Mr. Marriott) will be his successor. Although Mr. Marriott does not cut a very distinguished figure as an orator or as a legislator in the Legislative Council, he seems to give satisfaction in Court and out of it as a public legal adviser. Whether any change will be made in the office, as regards its pay or emoluments, remains to be seen. It has been long talked of in reform circles. A resolution to the effect is not improbable, as economy seems to be the *mot d'ordre*, both at home, where the appointment is made, and here.

WE hear that the flagship Undaunted goes down to Tricomalee on Tuesday. Admiral Corbett has received instructions from headquarters in England that the Undaunted is not to proceed beyond reach of the telegraphic wire.

LORD SALISBURY'S despatches on the Fuller case were, on being submitted to the Council of India, approved by a majority of 11 to 1, Sir E. Perry being the only dissentient.

THE ridicule and incredulity that have attended Mr. Adam's invention for the concentration of solar heat for industrial purposes will, we think, be lessened when the public learns that a foreign company applied to General Schneider, before he left Aden, for a lease of about 900 square yards of land, for the purpose of distilling fresh water from sea water to supply the whole population of Aden. The process, as they explained it to General Schneider, was precisely that which Mr. Adams has been exhibiting to the very few people of Bombay whom he has been able to induce to come and see it since January last. General Schneider applied to Mr. Adams to show him the apparatus, and, when he saw it, was perfectly convinced that it could be made to perform all that he had asserted it could perform, even to the instantaneous cremation of deceased Hindus. The application is now before General Schneider's successor and will probably be granted.

Vanity Fair has good authority for saying, that in the event of its being necessary to send a British expedition to the East, Lord Napier of Magdala will probably be placed in command of it.

A SOLDIER of the 11th Hussars at Umballa has committed sucide by blowing his brains out with a carbine, and another man of the same corps attempted the same deed on himself, but was frustrated in the attempt. A private of the above regiment has deliberately loaded his carbine and fired at a sergeant, the ball grazing the man's shoulder. He was immediately arrested and lodged safely in the quarter guard.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the proposal of the Government of India, that Dr. Waagen, late Palæontologist to the Geological Survey of India, should be permitted to work out and prepare for publication the results of his researches in the fossiliferous groups of the salt range. The work will probably occupy Dr. Waagen two years.

A GENERAL and wide-felt depression, says the *Indian Daily News*, must have followed the publication of the result of the drawing of the Umballa Sweep. All but a favoured few consider themselves very hardly used by Dame Fortune, but the most extraordinary good fortune has befallen one gentleman in Calcutta, who has actually drawn six horses, one of them at short odds in the betting, and he had only invested to the extent of about fifteen tickets.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that an officer who, while absent from duty on privilege leave or examination leave, is transferred to a new station, may draw travelling allowances for the journey direct from the place in India where the order reaches him, to his new station, at the rate (if any) to which he would have been entitled if he had been on duty: provided that the allowances thus drawn shall not exceed the total sum which he might have charged for the journey direct from his old station to his new one.

A COMMOTION about a conversion took place on the 20th instant at the town of Mysore. A Srivishnava Brahmin boy, of about fourteen years of age, was converted to Christianity by the Rev. Mr. Hocken, of the Wesleyan Mission, which excited no ordinary sensation among the Hindu community of the town. More than two hundred Brahmins besieged the Mission house, and demanded the restoration of the boy, but Mr. Hocken declined to surrender him. On the following day, Mr. C. Raja Row, of the Mysore bar, filed a suit against Mr. Hocken, in the Deputy Commissioner's Court, alleging that the Reverend gentleman had illegally removed the boy from the lawful custody of his parents and had been keeping him in his own house, against their will. The father of the boy was examined at great length both by his counsel and by the Court. The Deputy Commissioner entertained doubts regarding the age of the lad, and asked Mr. Raja Row to produce the boy's horoscope, which the pleader agreed to do, and assured the Court that the boy was under eighteen. Mr. Raja Row further observed that under the rules in force the boy should be treated as a minor, and that as such he was not capable of consenting to the change of his religion. The case has been adjourned.

THE Italian Ambassador at London has announced to the Earl of Derby, that at the meeting of the fourth International Congress of Orientalists to be held in Florence in 1878, a prize will be given of 5000 Italian lire by the Minister of Public Instruction in Italy to the author of the best essay upon the vicissitudes of Aryan civilization in India. The essay will be a historical and critical one on the characteristic and constituent element of Aryan civilization from its first immigration into the Punjab, such as can be determined from the language, customs, religious creeds, and manners, and will be a particularized history of the civilization in India, with an examination of the elements which have modified it in the different Indian countries. The prize is open for competition to all countries, and the essay may be written in Latin, Italian, French, English, or German.

A TELEGRAM despatched from Constantinople on May 5 to Sir Samuel Baker announces the serious illness of his brother, Colonel Valentine Baker, from typhoid fever. This intelligence will, says the *Times*, be of interest to the British officers who, it is understood, are about to join Colonel Baker in Constantinople.

MR. FORBES and Mr. MacGahan are the *Daily News* correspondents with the Russian army in Roumania. "Telegraph or write everything that has happened, but nothing that is going to happen," said the Grand Duke Nicholas to them.

A NUMBER of North American engineers recently passed through Hamburg on their way to St. Petersburg, where they will be employed on board Russian men-of-war. German engineers and stokers are likewise much in request for Russian ships.

A TELEGRAM from Cairo, received at Vienna, says King John of Abyssinia has declined all propositions for peace, on the plea that Egypt has declared war against him by violating his frontier. He rejects the cession of Massowa, and threatens to take it by force. He has refused to accept of any presents and has commanded his troops to resume hostilities. Meanwhile the rebellion in Darfur is on the increase. The Egyptians have been beaten, and the capital besieged. The Egyptians fled to the residence of a former Sultan, and must either capitulate or starve. In consequence of this intelligence, the Khedive has refused to send further assistance to the Porte.

CONSIDERABLE reductions have been effected in the Ajmere Commission, involving the abolition of the Deputy-Commissioner-ship of Ajmere and other changes. An Assistant Commissioner will take the place of the Deputy Commissioner at Ajmere. All vested rights are preserved, and an ultimate saving of nearly Rs. 60,000 will be effected.

THE telegram from Reuter which was published on the 7th inst., announcing that certain regiments had been placed on the roster for service abroad, was based on the following circumstantial paragraph in the *Times* of the 5th inst:—"The undermentioned regiments have, it is understood, been placed on a roster for immediate departure for service abroad, should their services be required:—Cavalry.—4th Dragoon Guards, 5th Dragoon Guards, 6th Dragoon Guards, 1st and 2nd Dragoons, 8th Hussars, and 17th Lancers. Artillery.—E. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Garrison Artillery, 24th Brigade, Royal (Field) Artillery, and 25th Brigade Royal (Field) Artillery. Infantry.—1st Battalion 1st Regiment of Foot; 2nd Battalion 2nd Regiment; 2nd Battalion 4th Regiment; 2nd Battalion 5th Regiment; 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment; 2nd Battalion 8th Regiment; 2nd Battalion 10th Regiment; 2nd Battalion 13th Regiment; 2nd Battalion 14th Regiment; 2nd Battalion 18th Regiment; 1st Battalion, 19th Regiment; 2nd Battalion, 21st Regiment; 2nd Battalion, 24th Regiment; 26th Regiment, 29th Regiment, 30th Regiment, 38th Regiment, 41st Regiment, 47th Regiment, 49th Regiment, 52nd Regiment, 58th Regiment, 1st and 3rd Battalions 60th Rifles; 61st, 75th, 78th, 84th, 86th, 88th, 90th, 91st, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 99th, 100th; the 1st and 3d Battalions Rifle Brigade; also the 2nd Grenadier Guards, the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, and the 1st Battalion Scots Guards.

THE *World*:—"When the chances of war are discussed, some of our older officers, who remember our army before the Crimea, shake their heads a little dubiously over the quality of the troops we should send into the field. The regiments which embarked for the East in 1854 were certainly magnificent in physique and discipline; the private men, able bodied and well grown; the non-commissioned officers of long standing, reliable, experienced, and thoroughly well trained. Now, thanks to short service, there are few old soldiers serving with the colours; the ranks are filled with striplings, weedy lads often, who would be sorely tried by the hardships of a campaign. As for the good old non-commissioned officer of the past, he has nearly disappeared. However, lest the patriotic *Spectator* should crow, it may be said on the other hand the 1st Reserve, which would be called up, is sufficiently numerous to furnish a strong leaven of better material; while the Mediterranean garrisons, which would be drawn upon first, are composed of regiments better acclimatised and prepared for active service than the bulk of those at home."

THE *Daily News*' special correspondent, writing from Kischeneff, says:—"People who predict the same difficulties for the Russians during this campaign as during those of 1827-29 will find they have been just as mistaken on this point as upon every other relating to this Eastern Question. The difference between the Russia of that time and the Russia of to day is immense. The progress made by Russia in the last twenty years, even since the Crimean War, is enormous. Not only is this true of military science and organization, but of the whole civil administration of the Empire. The progress is so great that it will not be appreciated until this war is over. Russia now has railways uniting the whole European part of the Empire; a powerful, well-organized army, a magnificent artillery, an immense siege train, enormous depots of supplies and munitions, a thoroughly organized hospital and ambulance service, transport trains; everything, in short, required in modern warfare, none of which things she had in the war of 1827-9, or the Crimean War. Turkey, on the contrary, has made no progress since then. Her fortresses, her army, her military organization, her knowledge of military science, her civil administration, are in very much the same condition they were then. People who speak of the difficulties the Russians encountered in taking the fortresses of Silistria, Varna, and Schumla forget that the Russians at that time had absolutely no siege train, that these fortresses were taken without the aid of artillery at all, by means of mines only, that these fortresses are all old, built sixty or seventy years ago, and quite incapable of resisting modern artillery. When they speak of the possibility of the Russian army being half destroyed by sickness as it was then, they forget that military sanitary science did not exist in those days, and that it has within the last few years been brought to the highest degree of perfection. The Russian hospital and ambulance arrangements are most thorough and complete. Not only has an immense hospital accommodation been provided in Bessarabia, but also in Roumania, with every sort of ambulance supplies and stores in the greatest abundance, with an army of doctors, surgeons, and hospital assistants. There is not the slightest probability of the Russian army being destroyed by disease as in the campaigns of 1827-9."

ACCORDING to the *Tagblatt* of Berlin, the Russian Ambassadors accredited to the Great Powers have been instructed to declare that the war has no other object but to force Turkey to accept the definitive measures calculated to insure the internal peace of Europe; that these measures will at the proper moment not be determined exclusively by Russia, but be agreed up by on her in concert with Europe; and that the Czar will confine himself to the carrying into effect of those reforms which the Powers have already agreed upon among themselves. Count Schouvaloff has more particularly added in London that Russia absolutely disclaims every intention which has not for its object the amelioration of the Christians in the East.

Truth:—"The London press, and, I may add, Londoners, are not aware how popular Mr. Gladstone is in the country. I am not saying that this ought to be, or that it ought not to be; I merely state a fact. To use the favourite word of the Right Honourable Gentleman himself, he is a more important 'factor' in politics than is imagined in the metropolis. The narration of the Bulgarian atrocities made a far deeper impression upon a very considerable number of Englishmen than seems to be supposed. People, with strong religious convictions, are, throughout the length and breadth of the land, almost to a man, determined to hold no political communion with the Turks. When Mr. Gladstone gave notice of his resolutions, the leaders of the Liberal party somewhat hastily declared themselves against them, and their action was supported by their rank and file in Parliament. But Liberal Members received intimations from their constituencies, that they must not, if they wished to be re-elected, place themselves in hostility with Mr. Gladstone. The position was an embarrassing one. Negotiations ensued. It was settled that the resolutions should become one resolution, and that the Liberal leaders should withdraw their support from the motion of Sir John Lubbock for the 'previous question.' This is the plain history of the curious change of tactics that took place in the House of Commons on Monday last. Nothing is more interesting than to watch the ebb and flow of the current of popular opinion. I never, myself, believed in the anti-Russian agitation being more than skin-deep. But the declaration of war on the part of the Czar gave it a certain temporary vitality. Injudicious attempts were made to fan it into a flame, and this fanning process has smothered it. Ministers have a most difficult task before them. They must shield Constantinople from Russian aggression, and, at the same time, they must do this, without making common cause with the Turks. I may be wrong, but my conviction is, that were a general election to take place, the adherents of Mr. Gladstone would make a clean sweep of the more important boroughs, and carry a considerable number of the counties. This would not be the result of any love for the Russians, but of the dread entertained, lest the Ministry should convert us into the allies of the Turks."

THE *Peking Gazette* contains an amusing statement regarding the Lamaistic belief in the transmigration of souls. A certain Hutukhtu (whatever that may be) deserted his post in consequence of some disturbances, upon which his title and seal were cancelled, and "it was decreed that his soul should not be allowed to transmigrate at his decease!" The Hutukhtu came to Peking to appeal against the sentence, but died there. And now the Lamas have appealed in a body to have the sentence withdrawn, in order that they may search out a new governor for their lamasery. The Emperor consented; the soul of the deceased Hutukhtu is allowed to migrate, and when the Lamas have discovered its new habitation, the child pitched upon is to be allowed to take up the vacant post. We often find the Emperor presuming to reward gods for services rendered in war or flood, but this is altogether a new phase of his power.

IF the wife of the President of the United States is not a handsome woman, she is, at all events, a striking one, for, says an American newspaper, "Mrs. Hayes is of medium height and squarely built. Her head and features are large. So is her waist, and her hands and feet are in proportion. She has a magnificent suit of hair. It is so heavy and black, and is dressed so smoothly, that in the daytime it looks dark and precise, in contrast with her clear olive complexion. The most prominent feature of her face is the mouth, which is large (the jaw is as broad as a man's) and conspicuously filled with strong white teeth. The lips are particularly firm and full, with the jaw indicating decision of character and an ardent temperament. The forehead is broad and smooth, and the eyebrows are regular. The eyes are large, but deeply set, and are of that peculiar grey which does not mean a twilight depth of blue, or an azure light of grey. They are a decided grey, admitting of all the steel tints, from that of cold metal to the gleam and glitter of the polished ore."

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY."

As already announced, the first Overland Mail of the monsoon season leaves Bombay to-morrow, and the Mail will continue to leave on every subsequent Friday until further notice. The alterations in the time at which letters and papers can be posted are announced in another column. Our "Overland Summary" can be had as usual.

BOMBAY

THE band of H.E. the Governor will not play at the Victoria Gardens again this season, as it is about to proceed to Poona.

MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, C. S. I., with a number of friends, proceeded yesterday to Khandalla on his way to Poona, where he will remain during the rains.

CAPTAIN SEARLE, Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, leaves Bombay by the Italian steamer to-day for Europe.

A VAGRANT.—A European, named Alexander Dubois was yesterday declared a vagrant, at the Girgaum Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 26th May, was 47 feet and 7 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 47 feet and 7 tenths.

MESSRS. WATSON & Co. have been awarded a silver medal for their gold and silver Swamy and Kutch work jewellery exhibited at the Delhi Exhibition during the Imperial Assemblage.

SUBJECT to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. William Thorburn as Consular Agent for Italy at Kurrachee.

ASSAULT ON BOARDSHIP.—Andrew Thomson, a seaman of the British ship Jalawar, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to three weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, for assaulting Messrs. J. Davis and D. Nelson, the former the captain and the latter the second officer of that vessel.

UTILISING OF THE SUN'S HEAT.—In the official *Gazette* Mr. Adams' patent is published, and it is enrolled in the following terms—"for fusing metals, melting ores, melting or vitrifying mineral substances, baking bricks, tiles, bread, &c., cooking food, generating steam in boilers for driving machinery, the cremation of deceased Hindus and others, and for most of the purposes for which heat is generally used, by solar heat."

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Australia, Captain Bozzoni, sailing today at 10 a. m:—

For Genoa.—Rev. D. C. Boyd, Mrs. Boyd and three children, Mrs. Butcher, Miss Butcher, Miss Butcher, Mr. C. Monnot, Capt. Searle, Mr. Christopher Wait, and one friend, Rev. A. Bodewin, Mr. O. Wayland, Miss Fonsaz, Dr. Miller, and Mr. Ponta.
For Port Said—Monsr. Agard.
For Aden—Mr. Hasson Saleh and Mr. W. Fernandes.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, May 29th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ...	29·850
Temperature of the Air ...	86·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	78·7
Dew Point ...	75·8
Relative humidity of Air ...	0·703
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	91·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 6-30 a.m.) ...	82·4
General Direction of wind ...	W, WSW, W, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours ...	224

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 26th May, 1877.

	Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching ...		51,665	0	0
Merchandise ...		1,35,882	0	0
Other Receipts ...		1,854	0	0
Telegraph ...		298	0	0
	Total Rs. ...	1,89,700	0	0
Corresponding week in April 1876.	Open 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching ...		41,612	0	0
Merchandise ...		1,44,502	0	0
Other Receipts ...		1,150	0	0
Telegraph ...		324	0	0
	Total Rs. ...	1,91,119	0	0
	Decrease Rs. ...	1,319	0	0

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is the list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held at Poona on Monday, 11th June 1877.

The following papers will be presented to the Council:—Report of the Select Committee on the Bombay Land Revenue Code Bill. Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Bombay Act IV. of 1868. Letter from the Collector of Ahmedabad, dated 16th March 1877, stating that no amount is outstanding of fees for sanads issued, but that owners have declined to pay the sanad fees for 859 numbers, consequently the sanads have not been issued. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, dated 9th May 1877, returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation and to make the vaccination of children in the city of Bombay compulsory.

Bills and Orders of the day:—Bill No. 1 of 1875.—A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Revenue Officers, and the Land Revenue in the Presidency of Bombay.—Second reading. Bill No. 4 of 1876.—A Bill to amend Bombay Act IV. of 1868 (an Act for City Surveys and amendment of Bombay Survey and Settlement Act).—Second reading.

DELIVERY OF GOODS BY RAILWAY.

Bombay, 30th May 1877.

To G. A. Barnett, Esq., Agent G. I. P. Railway Co., Bombay.

SIR,—We the undersigned grain merchants beg most respectfully to request you that after the ensuing rainy season—that is, after the 15th September next, to deliver all our goods at the Wari Bunder sidings instead of as at present, at Carnac, Nicol, and Boree Bunder sidings. By this arrangement we will be greatly benefited as the Mazagon Company has offered us to let their grounds and charge fees at reduced rates and promise to give us every facility on their property We have already entered into an agreement with the Mazagon Company and bound ourselves to have our goods stored on their property and shipped from their bunder for certain years. We shall therefore feel extremely obliged by your kindly making early arrangements to deliver our goods at the Wari Bunder sidings after the aforesaid date.—We are, &c.

SIND.

WE understand that the sanction for the Mulleer scheme for supplying Kurrachee with water was received yesterday. The work may now be commenced without any further delay. The report that has been current that sanction was refused in consequence of the famine in this Presidency is incorrect. The needful sanction has been delayed, but never been refused.—*The Beacon*, May 26.

A PRIVATE letter from Hydrabad informs us that an Hospital Assistant at that station was recently fined Rs. 30 by Mr. Vesey FitzGerald, Divisional Magistrate, for causing the death of a child, by negligently compounding a prescription ordered by a doctor. The man appealed against the conviction and sentence, but the Appellate Court, so far from considering the conviction bad, or the sentence excessive, confirmed the former, and reversing the latter, sentenced the appellant to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Id.*

AN accident occurred at Sukkur a short while ago, resulting in the death of one of the oldest residents of that station, Mr. Viegas, Post Master. The deceased, his daughter, and Mr. Michael Anderson, a contractor on the I. V. S. R. line, were out driving in a dog-cart belonging to Mr. Anderson, when the horse took fright by some unknown cause, and dashed off at a furious rate, despite Mr. Anderson's efforts to control him. The animal continued his wild career for some distance, and in abruptly attempting to round a corner, upset the conveyance. All three of the occupants were thrown some distance, and although Mr. Anderson and Mrs. Pringle, the deceased's daughter, received no injuries beyond a severe shaking, Mr. Viegas expired before his friends reached the Civil Hospital with him. His death is said to have resulted from a fracture of the skull. The deceased was well known in Upper Sind, and there are many who will miss his ready, obliging manner in their dealings with the Post Office.—*Id.*

RUN ITS CAREER.

THE *Sindian* is no more. The hand that slew it declares that it deserved to die, and into oblivion it is cast:—"The *Sindian* will not again appear—its career has closed—*The Beacon* has arisen in its stead, and nor more will now be heard of a paper that, in its latter days, lost the respect and confidence of the public which it once fully enjoyed." In *The Beacon* we have no doubt the residents in Sind will now find their journalistic wants well supplied, and they will all, we anticipate, come to regard its editor as a true guide, philosopher, and friend. We wish well to his new enterprise, and sincerely hope that he will be able to make it all he desires it to become.

MISS DONNELLY'S CASE.

HOOGHLY SESSIONS,

APPELLATE JURISDICTION, 26TH MAY.

(Before T. J. C. GRANT, Esq.)

THIS was an appeal from the decision of the Magistrate of the Howrah district in the case of *Empress* vs. *Donnelly*, lately heard by him, and in which the accused was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for fraudulently, and with intent, having used a defaced half-anna postage stamp.

Mr. Fink and Baboo Mohendra Chunder Mitra appeared for the appellant.

Baboo Isson Chunder Mitter, the Government pleader, for the Magistrate.

Mr. Fink, in opening his case, said that this was an appeal preferred by Mary Donnelly, who had, on the 9th of this month, been convicted on a charge of having fraudulently, and with intent, used a defaced postage stamp on a letter intended to be conveyed by the post, and thus defrauded the Government revenue. It appeared in connection to the proceedings of the case. On the 6th April the letter with the defaced stamp was brought to an assistant of the Howrah post-master, named Gunganarain Gangooly, by Afzul, one of the post office peons, who pointed out that the stamp on it was a defaced one. Gunganarain Gangooly brought the circumstance to the notice of Hemnath Bose, the post-master, who laid the matter before the Magistrate. The Magistrate, acting on this complaint, took the depositions of the post-master, the peon sent, and the peon on the 7th; and the accused was arrested. On the 13th Mary Donnelly and her father, Robert Inglis, were examined, and a report submitted on the 27th. The accused was then discharged but back of evidence in the subsequent proceedings. It appeared that Mr. Fink, were most curious. After Mary Donnelly had been discharged, the post-master made certain assertions in a letter to the Magistrate, which assertions should be made from the witness-box. He pointed out that the word "stamped" was written across the stamp on the reverse of the letter in a hand resembling hers. Mr. Fink must assume that when the Magistrate had the envelope before him, he had adequately considered this point; and the revival of the prosecution seemed to show that it had been considered in one light by the Magistrate, and that the post-master had put another construction on it. It was for his Honor to decide whether this was sufficient ground for a new trial. He thought that Section 215 of the Evidence Act clearly laid down that a prosecution should not be revived, except when fresh evidence was forthcoming. On that information; however, the accused was again brought up for trial, and Ismael Cook, who had been summoned as a witness, denied the statement made by the accused that she had given him two pice to purchase stamp before posting the letter. On the 9th May all the evidence having been taken, the accused was committed. Mr. Fink did not think that the evidence of the post-master touched the material question. The material question was whether Mary Donnelly fraudulently, and with intent, used the stamp on the letter before the Court. Gunganarain Gungooly, the post-master's assistant, spoke to being peace, to the letter which had been brought to him by the Afzul, and to his taking it to the post-master. Afzul said that he had taken the letter and twenty-five others from the box at a place called Panchkotta, on the 13th of March, and Mary Donnelly had been first examined, and she had maintained the same defence throught the conduct of the case—that she had given the letter to the cook with the money for the stamp. The cook's evidence was material. He denied receipt of the letter, and said that he had left Mary and Robert Inglis's service because he was assaulted. There was no other servant in the house, the cook said, while he was there; and how did the letter get into the post-office box. The case had been under investigation for a month, but yet no enquiry had been made. If it was not the cook, who put the letter into the box? In support of this there was the evidence of Mary's mother, who swore to her daughter asking her for the two pice for a stamp, and to giving her the keys of her almirah, and directing her where the money was. This evidence had not been impeached; and it was noticeable that she does not which to say too much. She spoke to giving her daughter the key, but she did not say that she had seen her daughter take out the money, and give it to the cook, which she might easily have done. Then, there was the evidence of the two brothers, Charles and Harry Inglis, who saw their sister take out the money and hand it to the cook. But the Magistrate disregarded all this evidence, being the evidence of interested witnesses. It would be remembered that the letter had been given to the cook at nine in the morning, and from the nature of the circumstances, no other witness could possibly have been got than members of the family. Was that a sufficient reason for disregarding their evidence altogether? The two boys, Harry and Charles, were the most important witnesses, and it was inconceivable that the whole burden of a false defence would have been entrusted to them. The fact that the cook gave a different reason for his dismissal to that furnished by his employers should also be considered. Possibly it might not bear directly on the case, but that portion of his evidence having been proved to be false, the rest must be received with great caution. Mr. Fink then proceeded to show that while the Magistrate had accepted the evidence of the cook, he had thrown out that of the Inglis family as being the evidence of interested persons, though really the cook was as interested in the case as any one else. The purchase of the stamp having been entrusted to him, he was responsible for its genuineness. Setting aside the oral evidence, Mr. Fink thought it would not be possible to convict his client on simply a comparison of hand-writing, for writing to hand-writing is not infallible, and must be received with great caution. On the face of the letter, the word "stamped" had been written, with a space for the stamp at the right-hand corner, but yet again the word was repeated on the face of the stamp at the reverse. The defence had put in three or four envelops of letters which the accused had from time to time written and posted to different persons, and there was corroborative evidence for his client in the fact that from these it appeared that her practice was always to affix the stamp on the face of the letter. It could not be supposed that having once written "stamped" on the face of the letter, she would have put the stamp on the reverse, and written the word a second time on that. The second "stamped" on the stamp and the writing which appeared on it. The letters "s s," he said, appeared to be in the hand-writing of the prisoner, the "M" was obliterated, and the final "ped" was in an entirely different hand, and in different coloured ink. Is any person really accustomed to judge of writing, would say that the third word was in the same writing. Another circumstance, which, if true, would weigh heavily on the prisoner, was the assertion of the Magistrate that the "sta" on the stamp was evidently written with the same ink as the address, while the "ped" was in a different ink. Now, the court must be aware that the same ink might give different shades, either owing to the quality of the paper, or from various other causes. Some papers were more absorbent than others; and, admitting that the latter half of the word writ en on the stamp appeared to be lighter than the former half, it was plain that the comparatively rough surface of the envelope on which "sta" was written, would take a deeper impression than the highly glazed stamp. The Court, in examining the other envelopes which had been put in by the appellant as corroborative evidence in her favour, noticed that a stamp affixed to one of these appeared to have been twice used; and said that it would like to have the opinion of an expert on the subject, as such opinion would assist the Court in arriving at its decision. This point would be considered.

Mr. Fink thought the remarks which the Magistrate of Howrah made were purely hypothetical, and not sufficient to obtain a conviction in the absence of other direct testimony. It was not for him to account for the word "stamped" written on the reverse of the envelope, but he would hazard the opinion, has he had already done, that the cook had got somebody in the bazaar to write it for him. In conclusion, he would remind his Honor that his client was a schoolgirl who could not have properly conceived the serious nature of her offence, and the penalty attaching to it. This was, of course, no exculpation of the offence; but she was only seventeen years of age, and had already been in custody two days, besides suffering the anxiety of of an ignominious prosecution.

His Honor was of opinion that it would have been better if she had pleaded *ad misericordiam* before the Magistrate in the first instance.

Mr. Fink explained that he did not pledge his client to such a line of defence. He simply thought that if his Honor thought fit after all to uphold the Magistrate's decision, these facts should be considered in mitigation of her criminality. He then quoted precedents for quashing the proceedings of the second prosecution.

His Honor thought that there could be no question of revising the prosecution; as even if the Magistrate had disregarded the postmaster's letter, and the matter had been referred to the Sessions Court, the prosecution would have been entirely ex parte.

The Prince of Wales, unaccompanied by the Princess, who is still abroad, arrived in London from Paris, May 7. The same evening he presided at the dinner in celebration of the jubilee of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum. On May 9 His Royal Highness was present at a dinner given at Grosvenor Gallery; and last night, May 10, he went to see *Pink Dominos* at the Criterion Theatre.

The Princess Christian was confined of a stillborn child on May 7.

The Transvaal has been annexed by Sir T. Shepstone to the Cape Colony.

The Khedive is about to send 12,000 men to assist the Porte, under his son Prince Hassan.

In the French Chamber of Deputies there have been some animated debates on Clericalism and Ultramontanism.

The Italian Senate has rejected the Clerical Abuses Bill.

Pilgrims are arriving from all parts of the world at Rome laden with presents for the Pope.

The Royal Academy Dinner was held on May 5.

Herr Wagner has arrived in London, and is conducting a series of musical performances at the Albert Hall.

The debates in the House of Commons on the Eastern Question have had a tranquillising influence on the money market, and consols have risen.

The Chester Cup has been won by Pageant.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Maj.-Gen. W. Forbes, Ben. Ret.; Vet. Surg. R. B. Parry, Ben. Ret.; Capt. F. R Molesworth, Mad. Ret.; Surgeon W R Gordon, Bom. M. S.; Lieut.-Gen. J. W. Grogzon, Roy. (late Mad.) Art.; Sir W R. Crosbie, Bart.; Major R. Maxwell, Ben. Ret.; Rev G. A. Whitaker, J. P. for Suffolk; Vice. Admiral J. Willcox, C. B.; the Hon. C. Royes; D. H. Kelly, J. P. and D. L. for Roscommon; C. Shedden, J. P. for Southampton; J. Gibbart, late of Calcutta; Lady Campbell; Lady Eleanor Cathcart.

HER MAJESTY'S troopship Himalaya has landed at East London, Cape, a part of the 80th Regt. and embarked the 32nd Regt for England. The despatch of Lord Carnarvon agreeing to the incorporation of Griqualand West with the Cape Colony has been published there. A bill authorising the measure has been drafted. The territory will retain its chief local institutions. Sir Bartle Frere has been well received by all classes of the community. His Excellency will deliver the annual address at the Cape Town Public Library on the 19th May.

AN inquest has been held on the body of Mrs. Cook, whose death was caused by her jumping from a bed-room window on to the pavement 50 feet below, in Pulteney-street, Bath. It appeared from the evidence of the Rev. Fothergill Cook, the father-in-law of the deceased, and at whose house she was staying at the time of the occurrence, that she was 27 years of age, the mother of five children, and had been in India. She was very excited on the night previous, and after retiring to rest got up and dressed with the idea that she must start to join her husband, who is in the Indian Civil Service. She was locked in her room, and soon afterwards leaped out of the window, having previously thrown out a carpet bag. The jury returned a verdict that death resulted from injuries received by jumping from the window during a state of insanity.

THE Earl of Shrewsbury died suddenly on the morning of the 11th May, from disease of the heart, at his residence, Dover-street, Piccadilly.

THE Queen has appointed Mr. John Robert Kindersley, of the Madras Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, in the place of Mr. W. Holloway, C.S.I., who has resigned.

REPLY OF ENGLAND TO THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR.

THE following is the reply of the British Cabinet to Prince Gortschakoff's Circular:

The Earl of Derby to Lord A. Loftus.

Foreign Office, May 1, 1877.

My Lord—I forwarded to your Excellency in my despatch of the 24th ult. a copy of Prince Gortschakoff's Circular despatch of the 7-19th ult., announcing that the Emperor of Russia has given orders to his armies to cross the frontiers of Turkey.

Her Majesty's Government have received this communication with deep regret. They cannot accept the statements and conclusions with which Prince Gortschakoff has accompanied it, as justifying the resolution thus taken.

The Protocol to which her Majesty's Government, at the instance of that of Russia, recently became parties, required from the Sultan no fresh guarantees for the reform of his administration. With a view of enabling Russia the better to abstain from isolated action, it affirmed the interest taken in common by the Powers in the condition of the Christian populations of Turkey. It went on to declare that the Powers would watch carefully the manner in which the promises of the Ottoman Government were carried into effect; and that should their hopes once more be disappointed, they reserved to themselves the right to consider in common the means which they might deem best fitted to secure the well-being of the Christian populations and the interests of the general peace.

To these declarations of the intentions of the Powers the consent of the Porte was

without knapsacks, accompanied by 40 guns and 6te sotnias, to turn the flank of the enemy at Kars, and proceed rapidly to Vladikeff. At the same time eight Turkish battalions sallied forth from Kars, and, with some artillery, took up a position under cover of the fortress guns. The artillery which accompanied our cavalry opening fire, dismounted a Turkish cannon. After this engagement, General Loris Melikoff, leaving the cavalry at Vlaikaff, and with his remaining forces returned on the 1st of May to his former camp at Zaim. The population everywhere showed the most friendly disposition towards our troops. There was not a instance of opposition whatever. On the contrary, Russian rule was everywhere accepted as a benefit. On the 24th of April a recently-levied squadron of Kazapapachs, with their colours, begged permission to enter the Russian service. All the irregular cavalry of the district other joins our forces or dispersed.

"The troops of the Rion detachment, under the command of Lieutenant-General Oklobjio, marched upon Batoum in two columns. The left-hand column, under the command of Major-General Derbokeff, made for Mochestir, while the other, under General Scheremiff proceeded along the Atchmarum road. On the 25th of April the left hand column, after a serious engagement, took the camp of Muchadir, and on the 26th fortified the strong position. The other column marched along the Atchmarum road, and likewise had an engagement with the enemy. Our loss on the 25th amounted to 30 wounded, among them Lieutenant Colonel Muschkoff, the commander of the 6th Battery of the 41st Artillery Brigade.

"The troops of the Erivan detachment, under the command of General Tergukassoff, on the morning of the 30th of April, reached Bayazid, and occupied the town and citadel. The Turkish garrison, 1,700 strong, hastily withdrew to the Allah Dagh hills when our troops approached the place."

MR. GLADSTONE'S RESOLUTIONS.

(Daily News, May 8.)

THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

It is said that the anticipatory interest shown in the debate on Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions last night was greater than has been witnessed in the same place for the last ten years. However that be, it is certain that the House of Commons could not have been fuller. Hon. members were early in attendance, and long before four o'clock every seat on the floor of the House was occupied. Thence members overflowed into the galleries, taking by preference that to the right of the Speaker, which would bring them face to face with the orator of the evening. These seats filled, those in the opposite gallery were taken up, and there being yet candidates for places, hon. members were found clustering in groups at the open doorways, or sitting on the steps of the various gangways. That the Strangers' and Speaker's galleries were filled goes without saying. But it may be added as an indication of the interest shown on the occasion, that upwards of 400 balloted for the 80 seats which the Strangers' Gallery provides. The Peers mustered in large force, crowding the space allotted to them. Lord Wolverton obtained the place of honour over the clock, Earl Granville being content with one lower down. Amongst the distinguished strangers and Speaker's galleries were filled goes without saying. But it may be added as an indication of the interest shown on the occasion, that upwards of 400 balloted for the 80 seats which the Strangers' Gallery provides. The Peers mustered in large force, crowding the space allotted to them. Lord Wolverton obtained the place of honour over the clock, Earl Granville being content with one lower down. Amongst the distinguished strangers and Speaker's galleries were filled with great interest the animated scene which preluded the speech of the evening.

Mr. Gladstone came in at twenty-five minutes to five, looking hot and flurred, possibly with the effort of making his way through the great crowd that had gathered outside, the sound of whose ringing cheer as he appeared was heard within the precincts of the House. The right hon. gentleman entered whilst Lord Sandon was answering a question, and being unobserved there was no demonstration. The questions, which were comparatively few in number, were put and answered amid a buzz of conversation, which rendered them almost inaudible. When the list was exhausted Mr Newdegate rose to ask whether the Government were prepared to move for or to support a Committee to consider the conduct of business of the House, and was shortly answered in the negative by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Then Mr. Trevelyan rose from a seat far below the gangway, and intimating his intention of addressing a question to Mr Gladstone, the buzz of conversation ceased, and the House became suddenly attentive. What Mr. Trevelyan had to ask was whether Mr. Gladstone had any objection to substitute for his second resolution words to the following effect:—"That this House is of opinion that the Porte, by its conduct towards its subject populations, and by its refusal to give guarantee for their better government, has forfeited all claim to receive either the material or the moral support of the British Crown." The intimation of intention to put the question was greeted with loud laughter by the Ministerialists, who had been prepared by rumour for a change in the programme of the evening. The merriment broke out afresh when Mr. Trevelyan went to ask whether Mr. Gladstone would refrain from moving his third and fourth resolutions. Mr Gladstone, on rising to reply, was greeted with loud cheers by the Opposition. He agreed to the first part of the suggestion made to him by Mr. Trevelyan, and was generally understood to intimate his acquiescence in the latter part. The Marquis of Hartington in a few words expressed his approval of the course now taken, and advised Sir John Lubock not to persevere with the notice of the previous question which stood in the hon baronet's name.

When the Marquis of Hartington resumed his seat, amid cheers from the Opposition and laughter from the Ministerial benches, Mr. Percy Wyndham, Mr. Greene, and Sir John Lubbock rose together. After a brief contest the two former gave way, and Sir John Lubbock had an opportunity of stating that the acceptance by Mr Gladstone of Mr. Trevelyan's suggestion removed his former objection and that he therefore should not move the amendment of which he had given notice; when at the Ministerial sets again loudly laughed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer reviewed in detail the course of events leading up to this conclusion, which he said placed the House in a peculiar, not to say undignified position. He concluded by moving that the order of the day be postponed until after the debate on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions. As he resumed his seat Mr. Greene and Mr Percy Wyndham rose again, now finding a competitor in Mr. Bentinck. Mr Gladstone had also risen, and stood at the table waiting an opportunity of speaking. This no one of the three gentlemen on the Conservative side was inclined to give him, and there was presented to the House the rare spectacle of four gentlemen on their feet at the same moment. Mr. Greene gave way first, and then there followed between Mr. Bentinck and Mr. Percy Wyndham a mutual interchange of courtesy in the way of rising and sitting which was watched with uproarious laughter. Mr. Wyndham stood just behind Mr. Bentinck on the floor of the House, and sometimes Mr. Wyndham made signs of resuming his seat when Mr. Bentinck began to speak, and next Mr. Bentinck, momentarily giving way, half sat down, whereupon Mr. Wyndham promptly jumped up and claimed the attention of the House, seeing which Mr. Bentinck rose again and insisted upon his turn. All this time the House was shouting with laughter, and Mr. Gladstone, looking extremely pale, was standing at the table. Mr. Wyndham having finally managed to convey to the Speaker an intimation that he rose to a point of order, Mr. Gladstone at once gave way. But as soon as the hon. member spoke, and it became clear that he was not addressing himself to a point of order, he was put down by the Speaker, whereupon Mr. Bentinck, finding his opportunity, imperturbably rose again, amid a fresh burst of laughter. Mr. Percy Wyndham also made another attempt to engage the attention of the House, which Mr. Chaplin assisted by laying his hand on Mr. Bentinck's collar and forcibly retaining that hon. gentleman in his seat. Mr. Percy Wyndham finally subsiding, Mr. Gladstone rose again, whereupon Mr. Bentinck insisted upon his right of precedence, and in despite of Mr. Chaplin, and amid uncontrollable laughter, slowly rose with a piece of paper in one hand and a stick in the other, and attempted to make a speech.

After some moments struggling Mr. Gladstone was allowed to speak. Speaking in a manner which indicated suppressed feeling, the right hon. gentleman repudiated the suggestion made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he might, towards the end of his speech, do something which he had said he would not do at the opening. That was an assertion, Mr Gladstone declared, amid cheers from the Opposition and cries of "No" from the Ministerialists, which went beyond the courtesy of debate. Mr. Gladstone continued to speak under great disadvantage amid interruptions from the opposite benches of a character somewhat unusual when a distinguished member of the House is addressing the Chair. He was frequently stopped by laughter, cries of "Oh," and shouts of "Motion." Attempting to refer to the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in support of his argument, he was called to order by Mr. Roebuck, and abruptly concluded. Mr. Bentinck, who all this time had been on the cut-look for an opening, now rose amid renewed laughter, and opposed the motion of the, Chancellor of the Exchequer, a course in which he was supported by Mr. Greene and Mr. Chaplin, the latter of whom warmly characterised Mr. Gladstone's procedure as "childish vacillation of purpose." Mr. Gathorne Hardy, who spoke with a warmth that finally drew down upon him the rebuke of the Speaker, hoped that this objection would not be persisted in. "Whatever Mr. Gladstone wanted to say he himself could say it and make an end of it." Mr. Percy Wyndham now rose again, and made some observations amid cries of "agreed." Mr. Courtney, rising from the Opposition benches, was greeted with deprecatory cries from the Ministerialists; but when it appeared that he was about to take objection to Mr. Gladstone's course, he was listened to with marked attention, and was even cheered. Mr. Chamberlain received an equally favourable reception from the Ministerialists when he invited Mr. Gladstone to state definitely whether he still intended to move the third and fourth Resolutions. After some further conversation, Sir Stafford Northcote suggested that Sir H. Drummond Wolff should substitute for his amendment a resolution to the effect that the House declines to pass any Resolution impugning the policy of her Majesty's Government, unless accompanied by the statement of an alternative policy. Mr. Bentinck rose again, and was met with a perfect storm of cries of "Spoke!" and "Shame!" amid which, after a sturdy but hopeless resistance, he resumed his seat. Mr. Sullivan characterised the proceedings which had taken place on the Opposition benches as a fatal attempt to change front in the face of the enemy and further as an end-avour to re-construct the Liberal party on the floor of the House of Commons. Mr. Dilke moved the adjournment of the debate in order that Mr. Gladstone, who had already spoken, might have an opportunity of answering the question as to his intention which had been frequently pressed upon him. Mr. Gladstone explained that on Friday, when he found that the Government were not prepared to meet his Resolutions by a direct vote of confidence, he had been taken utterly by surprise. He had come down later in the evening prepared to make a statement on the subject, but was prevented by the House being counted out. Eventually, on the motion that the order of the day being put from the chair and challenged by a solitary voice below the gangway, the House was cleared for a division. Before on the question being put again, the voice of the same person had the motion was declared carried. It was seven o'clock, two hours having been occupied in this preliminary discussion, when Mr. Gladstone rose to move his first Resolution, being greeted with loud cheers from the Opposition benches. The right hon. gentleman spoke for exactly two hours and a half, keeping the House well together, notwithstanding the unforeseen discussion which had brought the delivery of his speech within the dinner hour. His chief contention, which he supported by many quotations from the Blue-books, was that a day of peace would never dawn for the East until united action had been taken by the Powers of Europe for rendering just ice to the Christian subjects of Turkey. His main complaint was, that whenever the Government had seemed to concur in promoting such united action, they had always done it under circumstances which made the acceptance of their proposals impossible. Amid loud cheers Mr. Gladstone declared his belief that the knell of Turkish tyranny had sounded, and that, come through whom or by what hands it might, the final destruction of that tyranny would be equally welcomed by Christendom and by the world. He resumed his seat amid cheers which lasted for several minutes, the Speaker meanwhile standing waiting formally to submit the first of the series of resolutions. Sir H. Wolff moved an amendment in the sense of that suggested by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Chamberlain defended the resolutions from the charge of being inopportune. Mr. Cross taunted Mr. Gladstone with fighting shy of the real question, which underlay his appeals in behalf of the Christian subjects of Turkey. Was he prepared to go to war with Russia against Turkey? That, Mr. Cross declared amid loud cheers from the Ministerialists was the real question, and it was one which Mr. Gladstone had carefully refrained from answering. At a quarter-past twelve Mr. Childers moved the adjournment of the debate, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer suggested should be continued to-night. Mr. Holms, who had a Motion on the paper for to-night, objected, whilst Sir Colman O'Loghlen, who stood second on the list, offered no obstacle. After some conversation it was agreed to resume the debate this evening. The remaining orders disposed of, the House adjourned at 1.35.

MR. CARLYLE ON THE CRISIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Daily News*.

SIR—A rumour everywhere prevails that our miraculous Premier, in spite of his Queen's Proclamation of Neutrality, intends, under cover of a case for British indemnity to send the English Fleet to the Baltic, or do some other feat which shall compel Russia to declare war against England. Latterly the rumour has shifted from the Baltic and become still more sinister, on the eastern side of the scene, where a feat is contemplated that will force not Russia only, but all Europe, to declare war against us. This latter I have come to know as an indisputable fact; in our present affairs and outlooks simply a grave one.

As to "British interests," there is none visible or conceivable to me, except taking strict charge of our route to India by Suez and Egypt; and for the rest, reopening a string or two together clear of any connexion with the Turk in regard to this or any other "British interest" whatever. It should be felt by England as a real enormity to be connected with such a Turk at all. Nay, if we still had, as, in fact, all ought to have, a wish to save him from perdition and annihilation in God's world, the one future for him that has any hope in it is even now that of being conquered by the Russians and gradually schooled and drilled into peaceable attempts at learning to be himself governed. The newspaper outcry against Russia is no more respectable to me than the bowling of Baldam, proceeding, as it does, from the deepest ignorance, egotism, and paltry national jealousy.

These things I write not on hearsay, but on accurate knowledge, and to all friends of their country will recommend immediate attention to them while there is yet time, lest in a few weeks the maddest and most criminal thing that a British Government could do should be done, and all Europe kindle into flames of war.—I am, &c.,

5, Cheyne-row, Chelsea, May 4. T. CARLYLE.

TRAGEDY IN LONDON.

A TERRIBLE murder and suicide, prompted, it is believed by jealousy, was committed in Highbury New Park, Islington, on the night of May 10. No one appears to have actually seen the murder perpetrated, but from all the circumstances there is little doubt that Mr. Horace A. Bullock, of 57, South Hill Park, Hampstead, shot Mr. W. F. Clements, of 33, Aberdeen Park-road, Highbury, a revolver having been found under the body of the former, and the revolver case in his pocket. The painful affair is creating the most intense excitement in Highbury, where all the parties hold a most respectable position. Mr. Clements was the son of a Common Councilman, who is a prominent member of the Charity Organization Society, and well known in connection with religious matters in Islington. Mr. Bullock was an accountant in the City, and yesterday dined with his brother, when he appeared singular in his manner, but no suspicions were entertained of his determination to commit the murder. He had for several years been engaged to Miss Muir, who is the daughter of an engineer, residing at Arran House, The Quadrant, Highbury. Subsequently the young lady became acquainted with Mr. Clements, and she was about to be married to him. This seemed to prey on Mr. Bullock's mind, and there is little doubt that the murder had been for some time premeditated. Mr. Inspector Jamieson examined the revolver, which is five-chambered, with central fire, and found that three of the chambers had been emptied, the charges remaining in the other two. A boy named Shepherd heard the reports and saw the flashes of three shots, and the theory of the police is that Mr. Bullock, after discharging one chamber, pointed the revolver at his own head and shot himself twice. The case of the revolver was found in the pocket of the latter.

ACTION AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

THE case of Grant *vs.* the Secretary of State for India came before the Common Pleas Division on 11th May. The plaintiff, Colonel Grant, originally entered the service of the East India Company, and was afterwards transferred to the Government of India. Some time ago the Secretary of State issued a general order whereby a number of officers belonging to the staff corps were retired upon grounds either of misconduct, or that they were labouring under physical or mental incapacity; and one consequence of this was that many of the officers received less pensions than they would have been entitled to after some period of additional service. Colonel Grant's action was that he entered the East India Company's service upon the understanding that he should not be removed except for proved misconduct, or by sentence of court-martial, and that as he had not been guilty of any misconduct he had been improperly removed. He now sued to recover damages upon the ground of his improper removal from the service; and here was a further claim for damages for libel contained in the announcement of his removal. The question now raised upon demurrer was whether any action would lie. Mr Grantham, Q.C., appeared for the plaintiff; and Sir James Stephen, Q.C., for the defendants. It was argued on the part of the defendants that the issuing of the order for retirement was a matter of military discipline, in reference to which her Majesty had absolute discretion, and even if she had been improperly advised in the matter, that question could not be raised in an ordinary court of law. Beyond this it was said that the East India Company had by statute express authority to dismiss officers at their pleasure, and that this authority was afterwards vested in the Government. It was added that the original engagement of the plaintiff was not at all a matter of contract, and therefore it was not among the contracts which were assigned to the Government when the company ceased to exist; but the principal difficulty in the case was that the plaintiff had not set out in his pleadings the conditions upon which he originally entered the service. Mr. Justice Grove thought this was a serious difficulty, and that it would be necessary that the rule should be an amendment in this respect.

Sir James Stephen said it was perfectly clear that there was no cause of action. If this were so the sooner the plaintiff became convinced of it the better for him, so that he might not waste his money in fruitless litigation. He believed that no amendment would be of any real benefit to the plaintiff. Mr. Grantham intimated that he would consider the question of amendment, and the matter stood over to give time to see what should be done.

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